

**SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878—TWELVE PAGES.**

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

with him on any subject until the final vote of Florida had been cast. I never represented myself as a witness in the case, and I never made any special friend of President Hayes, nor seemed to convey the impression that they would be taken care of in case Hayes was elected, previous to the canvass being announced and finished.

Gov. Norton then submitted an evidence two letters written by the late M'Lin in a very friendly spirit, in which he pictured very elaborately the frauds practiced by the Democrats and the delight which he experienced upon learning the success of the Republican party and embracing in the last letter the request that the witnesses should aid him in securing the position of District Judge of Florida.

THE M'LIN LETTER.

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The following is one of the letters alluded to by Mr. M'Lin in his address to the ladies of Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 25, '77.—*The Hon. F. Noyes, Cincinnati*—DEAR SIR: Lamentable changes have taken place since we parted on the 6th of December last. Then we were hopeful and happy in the pleasant assurance that Gov. Howe would be inaugurated our next President. Now we are so disillusioned with the next approach of disaster, that we are almost ready to give up all rest. Not an honest defeat, but a defeat without honor, will be brought out by cravenly submission and sheer cowardice. As to Florida, recent developments show that the

Gravelly, hoarse, and broken, he said: "Reel yell! If Tilden is inaugurated it will be through the sheer cowardice and treachery of those who were pleased to look upon us great and good men." At the present writing there is

**DOES NOT SEEM TO BE A GLEAM OF HOPE.**

Four years will quickly pass away with the Republicans of the North, but with us of the south they will roll with the might of centuries. I fear, indeed, that the black cloud of Democracy will never be removed. I feel sick at heart for loyal men, black and white, and I feel sick for myself. If my health would permit, I would gladly ask

and my heart will not permit me to live in a colder climate. You can thoroughly appreciate my situation, and the magnitude of the triumph should I be honored with the appointment. The office will probably be filled at an early date, and I am necessitated to apply at once. If I fail in this there is nothing left. A kind word spoken by you to the President will be of good service. Hoping a gleam of light may break through the thick fog of uncertainty and darkness, and that God, Ruler

may be inaugurated in accordance with the will of the people, I remain yours very truly,  
SAM B. MC LIN.

Witness here read another letter from McLin  
TALLAHASSEE, March 3, 1877.—*The Hon. E. F. Noyes, Washington*—DEAR SIR: Supposing that you are in Washington rejoicing with the nation over the inaugural of Gov. Hayes, I embrace the

opportunity of thanking You for your kind response to my letter, and at the same time expressing to you my soul-felt gratification over the ultimate triumph of Gov. Hayes. The party may expect much in the way of purification and elevation from our noble President, and the nation will experience four years of unexampled prosperity. [Laughter.] Let joy reign supreme at the inauguration. I very much regret that I cannot be present to witness this day of happiness. I assure

ter.] As it is, I am happy here, surrounded by the meanest Demagogue the world has ever seen. [Shouts of laughter.] Truly,

SAMUEL B. MCLEIN.

Witness continued: Our friends always told us that if there had been an honest and fair return of the votes actually cast, or a fair and free election in Florida, the result would have been

AS HIGH AS 5,000 OR 6,000 MAJORITY.

Q.—Mr. McLin states that, in one conversation he had with you, you told him of your visit to Louisiana, and what would be the result there, and stated that Louisiana would be all right for Hayes' Electors had carried the State.

the Republican party, and talked upon the importance of Florida going for Hayes, and hoped it would. Did you have any conversation of that kind with McLean? A.—Not precisely like that, but I think I possibly said to him and others that our friends in Louisiana assured us that that State had cast its vote for Hayes. I gave the information I had got from our friends

there. I never had a moment's private conversation with McLin on that or any other occasion, and, if he says so, it is not correct.

By Mr. Hunter—I am requested to ask if you did not state to John F. Covie, while at Tallahassee, that you had authority to represent Gov. Hayes. A.—I never stated that to any living mortal. I

**DO NOT KNOW COYLE FROM ADAM.**  
I remember there was a man down there by the name of John F. Coyle, and I may have spoken to him, but I never told him or any other man that, for it would have been a lie, and I don't tell lies.

**The witness**—It has been suggested to me by Attorney-General Little that I did send a dispatch to Gov. Hayes, announcing at some point

which to go to Hayes, announcing at some point what the returns were, and on that suggestion I will state that it is possible I did so.

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**GEN. LEW WALLACE.**  
HOW HE CAME TO GO.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Gen. Lew Wallace was sworn, and testified as follows:

While at my home in Indiana I received a dispatch from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee informing me Gov. Kellogg had sent a request that some Republican from Indiana should attend at New Orleans, and be present at the count of the Returning Board, and asked if I would go. On that request

went to New Orleans, and, after being there two or three days, I was requested—I think by Gov. Noyes—to go to Tallahassee. At any rate, I accompanied him and Mr. Kasson there, and we were almost constantly together during our stay in Tallahassee.

never heard any conversation between Gov. Noyes and McLin, and never saw them in conversation. Am perfectly sure that Gov. Noyes conscientiously and honestly believed the State HAD ELECTED THE HAYES ELECTORAL TICKET. I did not understand that Dennis declined to testify because it would damage the cause or

show fraud by the Republicans, but that it was from considerations of personal safety for himself. I knew that was the idea that controlled me in the matter.

By Mr. Hutton.—McLin has testified that you told him you came there at the special request of the President. Did you say anything of that

kind? A.—I went to Tallahassee twice. On my first visit I never said anything of the kind; but on my second I may have done so. After the Returning Board had rendered its judgment, I went back to Indiana, and on my arrival home I received a telegram from Zach Chandler requesting me to return to Florida as an attorney, to attend to

On certain lawsuit, or proceedings, which had been instituted in the courts there, and on the same day I received a telegram from Gov. Hayes referring to the request made me, and asking me to return to Florida. When I got there I told McLin I was there.

BY REQUEST OF GOV. HAYES.

I never told McLin while the count was in progress.

Q.—McLain says you told him you knew Gov. Hayes, because such was not the fact.

A.—I will tell you the fact, and give you the almost identical language I used on that occasion. I went to McLain's house by in-

itation an evening or two before the Board was to pronounce their judgment, and, after some general conversation, he made the remark that Manton Marble, representing the Democrats, had been but a very short time before at his house to see him, and had told him there was no necessity of his (McLin's) living or dying a poor man; that if Tilden was counted in he could com-

and anything he wanted. I said to McLin.













































*New York Herald.*  
The latest marvel from Menlo Park is the "tasmeter," or instrument for the measurement of pressure, which Prof. Edison has just

was very amusing. One writer from a Western town said that he was a lawyer, but that he experienced much difficulty in trying cases in court by reason of his being partially deaf. "Send one along," he wrote. "I know that it is five feet long and a bulky object, but that don't make any difference; so long as I can hear with it I am satisfied." As he laid away the missive, Prof. Edson laughingly remarked, "If that lawyer levelled one of the megaphones at

What the Friends of the Jetties Claim.  
*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, June 22.*  
 The channel has been deepened from eight feet to twenty-four feet. The pretensions of every other pass have been abandoned. Our largest steamships have unobstructed ingress and egress to and from our harbor. The outlet is even now deep enough for all practical purposes, and is evidently destined to present a still greater depth.

be most in favor. The electric candle invented by Jablochoff appears to have entirely superseded the old regulator lamps, though the regulators are still used in lighthouses. In the exhibition is shown a number of the latest dynamo-electric machines made in Newark, N. J. This machine is quite different from the Gramme or Alliance machines. It is much cheaper, and does not require so much power to drive it. In the opinion of some authorities it is the best machine of the

ness during the harvest season are not only inexperienced and inefficient, but they want wages which the farmers, at the present prices of produce, are entirely unable to pay, and in several instances the laborers have organized strikes in order to force wages up. So it seems that the gentlemen of the Workingmen's Bread or Blood Committee are hard to satisfy. It is not denied by them that it is a fine thing to have bread, and vegetables, and butter, and eggs as phenomenally cheap as they are now, but when the farmer offers them harvest wages in proportion to

quid. He has gone into insolvency, and the bulk of his assets is the Bridge itself. In the matter of assets he is not in fashion, since most men who fall nowadays leave few assets that are discoverable or tangible. The Natural Bridge is substantial and permanent; it has, we suppose, in a certain sense a fixed value, and cannot be said to have shrunk, nor is it likely to shrink, which is more than can be said of most declared resources of bankrupts. The Virginian is, on the whole, in pretty good con-

compensation at all being made to the plunderers. Paul Potter's masterpiece would in these days probably bring £25,000; and a like sum might be commanded by a few of the leading Madonnas of Raffaele, such as the "Madonna dei Fogli," the "Madonna della Seggiola," and the "Belle Jardinier."

The marketable value of a "Raffaele" of modern dimensions was, to a certain extent, satisfactorily ascertained when Mr. Agnew became the possessor of the Novara sale of the

**Je Suis le Shah.**  
The Shah of Persia was in Berlin at the time of the attempted assassination of the Emperor and left the castle in which he was lodged to inquire personally about his wounded host. This is how he did it: A member of the German Diplomatic Service was coming down from the palace, and was stopped for a minute by the impassable crowd. Just then somebody whispered in his ear in broken French, "Monseigneur! Je suis le Shah." "I am the Shah," he said, and he went on.

Scott's Barometers.

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...the person whom he can get for his crops, they shut a ditch. If anybody should buy the bridge—it is a work known as the "Vierge a la Legende." *Qu'est le Shah de Persie?*"